

The Spread of Civilization in East and Southeast Asia Section 4

Influences on Japan	
Internal Factors	External Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geography both protected and isolated Japan. • Seas made fishing industry important. • Forces of nature were feared and respected. • Early society was divided into clans. • Yamato clan set up the first and only dynasty. • Shinto worship was practiced. • Inherited status through family position was the tradition. • Feudal system evolved; shogun had real power. • Typhoons protected Japan from Mongol invasions. • Centralized government imposed by Tokugawa shoguns led to orderly society. • Food surpluses supported growth of population and cities. • Urban culture produced Kabuki and bunraku plays. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Korean artisans settled in Japan. • Korean missionaries introduced Buddhism. • Nobles sent to study in China brought back Chinese thought, technology, arts, and ideas about government. • Nara was modeled after Chang'an. • Pagoda architecture was adopted. • Confucian ideas and ethics took root. • Writing was based on Chinese system. • Mongol conquest threatened Japan. • Confucian tradition meant merchants had low social status. • Zen Buddhism was widely accepted. • Tea ceremony reflected Zen values. • Landscape painting was influenced by Zen reverence for nature and by Chinese paintings.